

NEW THEATRE.

The Managers.

EVER solicitous to vary and improve the Entertainments of the New Theatre, and evince their gratitude for the patronage they receive, respectfully inform the Public, that they have, in addition to their present Establishment, engaged a FRENCH COMPANY of COMEDIANS, who will make their first appearance in this city, THIS EVENING, Saturday, December 17.

The Entertainments of the Evening will commence with a favourite French Comic-Opera, in one act, called

Le Tableaux Parlant; Or, The Speaking Figure.

The music by mons. Gretry.

Callandre, M. St. Marc.
Leandre, M. Viellard.
Pierrot, M. Bouckoni.
Isabelle, Mlle. Tessiere.
Colombine, Mlle. Sophie.

After the Opera will be presented, a COMEDY, in three acts, called

Next Door Neighbours.

By Mrs. Inchbald, authoress of "Every one has his Fault, &c." Taken from the French Dramas, "L'Indigent," and "Le Dissipateur."

Sir George Splendorville, Mr. Moreton.
Manly, Mr. Warrell.
Blackman, Mr. Francis.
Lucre, Mr. Blissett.
Lord Hazard, Mr. Darley, jun.
Wilford, Mr. Warren.
Henry, Mr. Fox.
Bluntly, Mr. Harwood.
Shopman, Mr. Morgan.

Lady Caroline Seymour, Mrs. Francis.
Lady Squander, Mrs. Mechtler.
Evans, Mrs. Doctor.
Eleanor, (first time) Miss L'Esrange.

To which will be added, a French Comic-Opera, in one act, called

Les Deux Chasseurs et la Laitiere.

Guillot, M. Viellard.
Colas, M. St. Marc.
Berrette, Mlle. Tessiere.

With the original music and accompaniments.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock. Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1795.

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Store House, No. 41, South Second-street, Philadelphia,

HAS FOR SALE,

A large and very general assortment of STATIONARY.

- Drawing and Writing PAPERS.
Antiquarian Double Elephant
Atlas, Elephant
Imperial Super Royal
Royal Medium, Demy
Thick Post folio
Thin ditto
Extra thin ditto
Thick Post Letter
Ditto plain
Ditto gilt
Ditto lined
Thin Post
Ditto gilt
Mourning
Ditto plain, or lined
Bank Post
Small Post cap size
Best English and American Foolscap, various qualities
Superfine Pot
Second ditto
Blotting and grey Blotting Paper
Wrapping paper
Letter files and laces
Paper cases, various sizes
Bonnet past-boards
Merchants' Account Books, viz.
Ledgers, single or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without cross lines
Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books, and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolscap, cross ruled or plain.
Receipt Books
Bank Books
Memorandum Books
Bill of Lading Books
Bill Books, payable and receivable
Bank-Check Books, of various sizes and for different banks
Cyphering and Copy Books
Common place Books
Best Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
December 17.

THE PAINS OF MEMORY.

From Mr. Merry's Poem.

As the proud vessel o'er the ocean glides,
And seems to scorn the winds and mock the tides,
The jocund Mariners expand the sail,
To seize the vigour of the viewless gale:
From the high thron'd their caroll'd duties raise,
To many a favorite maid, the notes of praise!
But now more sudden blows the struggling mast:
A moment lulls—and from the treacherous pause
Fresh horror gains, and fiercer fury draws!
In vain the pilot shuns the o'erwhelling wave,
Useless the caution—for no skill can save!
The timbers crack, the rudder quits its hold,
At random here and there the ship is roll'd.
Then comes the field of memory to dispense
Among the crew affliction's keener sense:
Dwells on each tender tie they left behind,
Grapples the soul, and preys upon the mind!
Shews the torn wife distracted at their fate,
The weeping Orphan's unprotected state;
Tells of the plighted Virgin's ceaseless moan,
The faithful Friend's dismay, the Parent's groan,
—And as to endless darkness down they go,
Clings to the last, and leaves the latest woe!

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

HINT to Religious Men.

LEAVE off that prayer for French success. That a wise governor continues it in his proclamations, is no excuse for you. He has ends to answer which you have not; and besides can take back or erase upon after calculation. To pray for French success is praying for the misery of Europe; and the corruption, moral and political, of your own country. These evils proceed exactly in the ratio of that success; and are as naturally the effects of it, as ravings are of the bite of a mad dog.

Give up also your delusion about the Millennium. It did not commence with the "regeneration" of France. Nor can it be made of an "age of reason."—This certainly is a period in which Satan was to be loosed, not bound.—When Paine proclaimed his "rights of man," the kingdom of Satan was at hand. But when weeks were turned into decades; sleep eternal inscribed on the tombs; and a naked girl, for adoration, was placed on the altar; then it was come. And the sons of Belial far and near, though you did not understand them, shouted for joy!—From that time France has been drunk with whoredoms, and the blood of the slain. We too have been made to drink of her blasphemies; and must for a season, drink of her plagues.—The Jews, you see, are not called to Christianity; but Devils to Atheism. Ours are nearly all in.—Dream not then of being in the Millennium, or its dawn.

For your consolation however, Satan is to be bound again. But not by a king with five heads. Nothing so ill-shap'd for good was seen at Patmos. As to the time, it will be known when the event takes place; which is as soon as any prophecy can be measured.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRIS,

I HAVE had it in contemplation since I saw Mrs. Merry in the character of Juliet, to offer my sentiments of her theatrical talents, but a diffidence naturally arising in those, who have never given their thoughts on any subject to the public, has prevented the execution of my design until now.—The dramatic fame of Mrs. Merry was not confined to Europe, but had reached the shores of America, long before her arrival in this city. When her appearance was first announced here, in a character that required no less nicety of judgment, fully to comprehend, than abilities successfully to execute: it was justly to be expected, that the friends of the drama would be witnesses to her merit, and yield their approbation to the palm of excellence, she had received in Europe. With this motive, I attended the Theatre, and to say that I was pleased with her performance would be doing injustice to my feelings, and faintly convey the ideas that were excited in my mind by the blaze of talents, that obscured the eye of the critic, and captivated the senses of the spectators: whenever she expressed the various feelings which agitate the bosom of the interesting Juliet, every soul is tremblingly alive, and vibrates in unison with every passion she represents. Her powers seem peculiarly fitted for this character; the melodious flexibility of voice, chastity and gracefulness of action, and propriety of delivery, all conspire to astonish and delight us. If Shakespeare himself could have beheld the darling of his fancy personated by Mrs. Merry, delusion might have overcome his senses by the momentary belief that he saw the reality of those scenes, and the force of that passion, which his imagination has so elegantly drawn. In representing characters, where love, tenderness, pity, with the rest of the amiable train of our affections are alternately predominant, Mr. Merry is unrivalled. I will venture to assert the opinion, that performers represent with more justice, those passions of which they have a greater or less tincture in their native dispositions, and it is on this principle that Mrs. Merry exhibits with such lively sensibility, the tender passions that spontaneously spring from the heart, and are fed and nourished by that inexhaustible source. The stage is truly styled the mirror of life, where vice ought to be held up the object of our abhorrence, and virtue the conduct of the superintendants of a Theatre, we may calculate on receiving not only the entertainment of rationality, but lessons of instruction, which will improve the mind and correct the heart. Individuals who visit a Theatre established under such principles, and who have insensibly suffered some criminal desire to grow up in their affections, may be seasonably brought to a sense of their danger, and a foundation laid for a thorough reformation, by witnessing shame, remorse and punishment attend those fictitious characters, who are supposed to have acted from the depraved dispositions of our nature. In Mrs. Merry, we view a powerful instrument, for the accomplishment of the beneficial effects that result from a well regulated stage; and Mr. Wignell deserves the thanks of the public for having engaged an actress, who was one of the chief ornaments of the drama in Europe, and without a rival in America. AMATOR DRAMATIS.

From the (New-York) Minerva.

THE ANSWER.

[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.]

The French nation will not persist in asserting, that because the exercise of rights which she has claimed as legitimate on former occasions, becomes inconvenient when exercised by others, she may therefore refuse to acknowledge and respect them. This would be the language of an haughty despot, in a conquered country, not of justice, honor, and good faith from one friend to another.

It is said that the 18th article of the treaty with Great-Britain, suspends all the commercial relations between the United States and France, by preventing the supplies looked for by France from this country.

This article has not introduced any new case, in which provisions may be contraband: It only alters the consequence resulting from a seizure of them, when they are so. Valin (2 vol. 264) says, "By our law, and the law of nations, provisions are not prohibited, except to places besieged or blockaded." The article complained of, says explicitly, that when provisions and other articles not generally contraband are become so, according to the existing law of nations, and shall, for that reason, be seized, they shall not be confiscated, but the owners shall be completely indemnified, and receive besides a reasonable mercantile profit. This principle operated as an encouragement for American vessels to seek the French markets, by insuring them against loss, if they happened in any instance to be interrupted in the voyage—France, I presume, might consider our vessels bound with provisions to a place besieged or blockaded, liable to seizure, after due notice of the fact; if, instead of this, they contend for the privilege of paying for them according to the terms of the treaty with Great-Britain, I suppose it will not be denied to them. But if, under pretence that a vessel is bound to a besieged or blockaded port, when she is not, either France or Great-Britain should seize or detain her, it is an injury not authorized by the treaty, or the law of nations. This is what both nations have done, when their interests and necessities required it—sometimes with and often without any apology—and what they will often continue to do, I fear, as long as they know we cannot punish them for it.

These injuries are said to have been received while every object around reminds us of the tyranny of Britain, and the generous assistance of France, during the American war.

The generosity of France and the ingratitude of the United States have been often suggested by some of our own citizens, and we are now reproached with it by France herself. Gratitude is due for favors received; and this virtue may exist among nations as well as among individuals: but the motive of the benefit must be solely the advantage of the party on whom it was conferred, else it ceases to be a favor. There is positive proof that France did not enter into the alliance with us in 1778 for our advantage; but for her own. The whole course of the negotiation, as well as a positive knowledge of the fact, proves this. She resisted all our solicitations for effectual assistance for near three years; and rose in her demands during the campaign of 1777, when our affairs presented the most threatening aspect.

Memorials were presented in August and September of that year, while general Burgoyne was advancing from Canada, in a stile of impotency, proportioned to the danger we were in from a junction of the two armies; and they were received with increased coldness, from the same cause. But when the knowledge of the capture of Burgoyne's army arrived in December, fearing we might be able to do the business without them, the French court began to change its tone. In January, the British minister gave notice in the house of commons, that he meant to propose terms of accommodation with America. The French ministry, on the arrival of this intelligence in France, immediately pressed the conclusion of the treaty, which they had resisted for three years, and proposed terms much more favourable for us, than those our commissioners had offered, and they had refused three months before. The treaty was signed the 8th of February. I perceive no generosity in all this. They did then, as we have done now, and as every discerning nation will do—they regarded only their own interest and advantage, and not that of any other nation. In the interval between the declaration of independence and the alliance with France, that court sometimes ordered away our privateers, and sometimes restored their prizes.—They refused to receive an ambassador or acknowledge our independence.—All which was for fear of bringing France prematurely into the war. The fact is, that the French spoke of very different terms, as the condition of their assistance, before the capture of Burgoyne, from those actually agreed on afterwards.

There can be no doubt, that our success on that occasion, and the disposition it appeared to have produced in the British ministry, were the immediate causes of that alliance. It was certainly the interest of the French to unite with America in the war against Great-Britain. They therefore acted right in doing this at last, though with too much refinement in putting it off so long; but it is not the interest of the United States to be engaged in any war whatsoever—much less do they desire to embrace their hands in the blood of one nation, to gratify the hatred, or serve the interest of another. We have acted right hitherto, in laying it down as a principle, not to suffer ourselves to be drawn into the wars of Europe; and if we must have a war, I hope it will be for refusing to depart from this principle.

Our government has acted with firmness consistency and moderation, in repelling the unjust pretensions of the belligerent powers, as far as reason and argument could have weight. If it has not attempted, in every instance, to preserve our rights by force, wherein the remedy would have been worse than the disease, they have not yielded them by concession, in any instance. Into whose hands the administration of the government may now come, they are called on by the suggestions of a wise policy, and the voice of their country, to pursue the same general line of conduct, that has

been hitherto pursued, without yielding to the violence of party on either side.

They will then be sure of the approbation and support of the most virtuous, which it is hoped are the most numerous, part of all parties. On the contrary, if, departing from these principles, they unnecessarily involve their country in the horrors of war, they will meet the merited execration of good men, and in the end, the punishment justly due to such conduct, from an injured people.

AMERICANUS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 14.

Continuation of the debate on the address in answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Swanwick said there seemed to be some facts in which all were agreed, and some in which there was a striking difference of opinion. Gentlemen seemed to agree perfectly in expressing their respect for the President, but to disagree as to what related to comparisons betwixt the situation of this country and that of foreign nations. Whatever may be our feelings, said he, with respect to other nations it is as well to keep them to ourselves. If we are more happy than others it is well for us; but it would be better to leave it to other nations to discover our superior enjoyments, and not ourselves make a boast of them. It was probable, he said, that those nations which we commiserated, might think themselves as happy as we. If gentlemen referred to the speeches of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would be found that he painted that country as the most flourishing and happy on the face of the globe. The French nation also congratulated themselves with being a free and enlightened country, and yet these were the nations which were looked upon as a proper contrast to our superiority. Much had been said of this prosperity, and the commercial advancements which had taken place to such an unexampled extent had by one gentleman been very highly spoken of, and by another compared to specs on the sun, and such as ought not to have been mentioned.— Was this the way in which to speak of the present distresses of commerce; when our vessels instead of coming safely into harbour were taken and carried into Halifax, Cape Francois, Conaves, and other ports? This was a situation in which gentlemen who spoke so lightly of it, would not like themselves to be placed. All these evils had their origin in the present war, from which this country had by no means been exempted. Indeed, whilst we had been thus suffering, France, he said, had been collecting gold and silver and the most valuable productions of the arts and sciences from various parts of Europe. Yet this is a nation over which we are shedding tears. We cannot, said Mr. Swanwick, send a ship to sea, with any hope of her arriving at the port to which she is bound. In consequence of this, the rates of insurance are advanced to double their usual price. If the public funds were looked to, they would be found falling. Agriculture it was true, was flourishing; but this was all that could be said. This, he observed, was not the time for drawing the contrast now made. What, he asked would be the probable effect of doing so? Envy, he said, was created by good fortune; no one envied the poor. Shall we, said he, invite new depredations upon our commerce by such representations of prosperity? He did not think this exaltation of ourselves above other nations was a fit subject for this address. We might, he said, express our own satisfaction with the state of our affairs without depreciating that of other nations. Our calling ourselves the most free and enlightened nation in the world, would not be well received by other nations, and could have no other effect than to create rivals. He wished the address to be re-committed in order that it might be made more acceptable to all parts of the house. Whilst every one was calling out against foreign influence we were every day suffering from foreigners.—Mr. Swanwick referred to the treatment of capt. Jessup, and to the unprotected state of our seamen, and attributed all the depredations and injuries sustained by our shipping and commerce to be owing to our having no means of defending ourselves. The President, he said, had mentioned several things in his Speech which did not indicate our prosperity; among other things he had hinted that a navy was necessary to our defence. Let us, therefore, said he, be moderate and satisfied with our own situation, but avoid reflecting upon others.

[Debate to be continued.]

Friday, December 16.

Mr. Ames from the committee appointed to wait upon the President to know when and where he would chuse to receive the answer of the House to his speech, reported that he had appointed to receive it at his house to-day at two o'clock.

A report was received from the commissioners of the sinking fund, which was ordered to be printed.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury enclosing an account of the expenditure of the year 1796, and an estimate of the appropriations necessary for 1797.

Mr. Sherburne presented the petition of J. Baptist Dumont in behalf of a claim due to his father, which it appeared had been decided upon last session by the committee of claims. After some objection made to the receiving of this petition a second time, to which it was answered that new facts were adduced, it was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Swanwick moved a resolution to the following effect:—

Resolved, That all petitions referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures during the last session, and not reported on, be referred to the committee appointed this session.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the President's speech, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when the speech having been read, the following resolutions were agreed to, reported, and afterwards taken up and agreed to in the house:—